TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

#### New Rates.

SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING. Daily one month. Daily three months, Daily aix months. Tri Weekly three months, Tri-Weekly six months, Weekly three months, Weekly six months, Advertising per square,

The office of the Confederate needs an associate Editor and general business manager and superintendent, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of A. M. Gorman, Esq. Applications will be received to fill this va cancy. Those applying must be practical Printers and of sufficient experience to take the management of a large concern, with ability to give suitable references.

Address, EDITOR CONFEDERATE.

In lieu of editorial matter to-day, we present to the public a portion of the proceedings of the mass meeting of the citizens of Richmond, held in that city on Thursday last, at noon.

It was the largest and most enthusiastic nection with their late movement to Hatcher's meeting ever held in that city. Long before the hour, the African church, a capacious building, was filled, nook and corner; and theusands occupied the adjacent streets, un- from an army crreespondent of the Richmond able to obtain an entrance. At the same Dispatch, dated February 7th. Alluding to time, another meeting was held in the Hall the affair at Hatcher's Run, he says: of the House of Delegates, which was also I filled to overflowing.

The voice of the people was unanimous for the stern rejection of the terms of submission, as offered by Lincoln; and for the coutinued prosecution of the war to indepen-

The portion of the proceedings, which we publish to-day, embraces the speeches of Senator Hunter, Secretary Benjamin, and Hon. John A. Gilmer.

Mr Benjamin's speech is described by the Richmond Enquirer as one of the ablest, most eloquent and effective speeches ever delivered in Richmond.

We look, in a few days, for legislation in Congress, and by the Legislature of Virginia, in conformity with the manifest public sentimeat. We gather a fact, from the remarks of Mr Gilmer-which will be received in North Carolina as the harbinger of better days -and that is, that the delegation from this State are a unit againt submission, and for the vigorous presecution of the war.

We kope yet, notwithstanding some appearances to the contrary, that in view of the degradation required by our enemies, all men will unite in main aining t e honor of the country. And not until every effort is exhausted to produce barmony and union, will we do or say aught that may prevent so desirable a result.

We regret to learn that Mrs. Col. W. J. Clarke has just received intelligence of the capture of Col. Clarke. He was at Dinwiddie Court House, on his way to Richmond. to report for orders, and intending to pass by his Regiment. While he was at Dinwiddie, a party of Gregg's Yankee cavalry came suddealy upon the place, and Col. Clarke, with others, wis made prisoner.

In an edi orial notice of the meeting of the soldiers at Pettigrew Hospital, held on Satur day night last and in the proceedings of the the meeting, published in yesterday's paper, a mistake was made in the name of one of the speakers: It was Private Sidney A. Smith, of the 47th NoC. Regiment who addressed the meeting, instead of R. S. Smith, as errone-

FIRE IN WILLINGTON. - A stable and carriage house belonging to Mr. Peden, and a carriage, buggy, cart, harness, saddle and bridles, 60 bushels of corn and 100 pounds fodder belong to Mr. Parsley, was consumed by fire, in Wilmingtor, on the morning of the 10th. Loss estimated at about twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. Supposed to be the act of am incendiary; and \$1,000 reward is offered for the detection of the perpet rater.

# From our Kinston Correspondent.

News from below-Arrival of troops at Newbern-Foster in command-The con templated advance on Kinston, eic., etc. KINGON, Feb. 12, 1865.

MR EDITOR :- A scout, who came in last night, reports Foster in command at Newbern, (Paimer relieved) and 2,000 of the 18th army corps arrived there last week, making in all, up to this time, bout 5 000 troops at the pest. It seems to be conceded on all sides, that the Yankees have landed five locomotives, and two transports of rail road iron at Morehe ad City, within the last few days. However, we do not contemplate an early movement on the part of the enemy in this direction.

The Route Agent on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad expects to pay his respects to the Editor of the Progress in a lew days, and hold him up to the gaze of the world, in and expressed himself bepeful and confident. all his hideous deformity.

# DAILY CONFEDERATE.

VOLUME II. }

The War News.

FROM PETERSBURG.

There has been no change in the Military

situation on the right since our last report.-

The every is confronted at every point of his

new lines by our troops, and at present shows

to other disposition than to strengthen his works. When pretty strongly fortified, Grant

may see proper to attempt another extension.

Snadburn's Scou's tapped the Yankee tele-graph wire, in about one mile of Cabin Point.

The Yankees soon discovered the disconnec-

tion, and sent out an operator, and an ambu-

lance, containing material for repairs, guarded

by an escort of thirty-five negro cavalry, to

discover and re-establish the break. When

the pary came in sight, our scouts charged

them, killing el ven of the negroes, capturing twenty four horses, the ambulance and mat-

rial, the operator and driver, and put the bal-

lance of the negroes to flight. The captures

were safely brought off. The only loss among

the scou's in this affair, was one killed-a man

named Morris, formerly in the Yankee service

but who, since he had joined our scouts, has

behaved on many occasions in the bravest

and most acceptable manner. Since their

operations in Grant's rear, Captain Shadburne's

scouts have turned over to the Government

120 horses, 80 mules, and some valuable ma-

We learn that Grant has thoroughly forti-

fied his army in the rear. He is now nearly

as strong in that quarter as he is in front. This

is done in order to prevent raids similar to

Gen. Hampton's celebrated cattle expedition.

Every road is strongly barricaded, and heavy lines of works extend in every direction.

The Yankees have recently extended their

picket lines from near Reams' station, two

miles towards Monk's. Neck Bridge, in con-

The following extract, which contains a

"Since writing to you on yesterday

notwitanding the severe snow and sleet

which now bids fair to put an end to

military operations on these lines, there has

been an almost continuous engagement near

Hatcher's Run. Shortly after writing yes-

terday morning, our division (Gordon's) was

ordered back to camp. All were congratu-

lating themselves that the movement was over,

and were preparing warm dinners, when

suddenly orders came to move at once .-

Many a poor soidier looked back with

disappointment at his dough just ready for

the oven, or his peas, not yet boiling briskly; yet they moved off cheerfully

and soon came up to the assistance of

Johnson's brigade of North Carolica troops,

who were on picket opposite the point at which

This brigade acted nobly; and although the

enemy advanced in force upon their picket

line with two whole corps, they held their

ground until reinforced by Evans's and Pe-

gram's divisions, of Gordon's corps, who mar-

ched from camp, a distance of near four miles.

after the advance of the enemy was known.

The contest for some time was varying. The

enemy occupied temporary breastworks paral-

led with Moccasin creek; but when Gordon's

command arrived upon the field they had ad-

FROM WILMINGTON.

The Carolinian of the 11th, contains the

It would seem that the usually quiet deni-

zens of Little River, and the surrounding

country, have been recently discurbed by the

landing of a considerable force of Yankees in

their midst. It is understood that the object

is to strike the Manchester railroad, at a

point in the vicinity of Whiteville, in Colum-

The air in our own town, yesterday, seem-

ed very much impregnated with some strange

whisperings in relation to important move-

ments, which we decline publishing, as we

are in secret session and officially reticent.

South Carolina

We clip the following from the Wilming-

ton North Carolinian, of the 11th. It is the

first p sitive information which we have had,

Nothing is said of it in the Wilmington

Sherman has tapped the South Carolina

railroad at three different points. His main

column advanced on Branchville, from which

our frees retired without fighting, and as-

sumed a position at Shuck's Corners, a small

village between Branchville and Kings ville.

The enemy, it is said, is now advancing on

Augusta, having learned that we had a strong

force posted at various points between him

THE NORTH CAROLINA DELEGATION .-- We vio-

late no confidence in saying that at a consul-

tation between the of members Congress from

North Carolina, and the commissioners recent-

ly sent by the legislature of that State to con-

fer with the Confederate authorities, it was the

unanimous recommendation of the Congressmen.

and the united opinion of all, that no movement

for a State Convention be instituted or encour-

The commissioners, we are further inform-

It is delightful to record these evidences of

armony among ourselves, and if such was

the spirit before Lincoln put his late affront

upon us, and made a fresh declaration of his

ptolerable designs, we may confidently an-

ticipate the most perfect and enthus astic una-

pimity on the further prosecution of our great

GENERAL Hood -General Hood arrived in

Augusta, Georgia, on 2nd inst, and on Thurs-

day night in response to the calls of a large

assemblage of crizens he made a short speech

He was on his way to Richmond.

ed, expressed themselves much gratified by

their interview wish the President.

Journal, or the Charleston Courier of the

of the occupation of Branchville.

and Kingsville.

struggle.

vanced some distance beyond the m.

following from below:

on Sunday, our picket line was captured. -

compliment to Johnson's (N. C.) Brigade, is

terial.

On the 23d ult., a detachment of Capt.

The Express of the 11th, says:

RALEIGH, N. C. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1865.

For the Confederate. Independence.

A few days ago, the good people of this Confederacy were charitable enough to hon-estly believe that the government of Abraham Lincoln would have the magnanimity to grant us an honorable peace. It was strange and but for the solemn disappointments to follow, would have been amusing) to be with what enthusiasm all parties were pursuing the Will o'-the wisp, which flared up with such bewildering brightness that even the eyes of those who knew it was infatna-tion were almost dazzled. The heart of many a fond mother was throbbing joy fully at the thought, that very soon her darling boy, bringing his shield with him, world return from the wars. "Bonnie lasses" were throwing from the music stand the homemade song of "the Home-Spun Dress," and gently reminding their "dear Papa's" of the time when silks would cost only fifteen dellars. "Detailed" young gentleman in ill fitting gray jackets, and English army brogans were proud of the nice young men in broadcloath and patent leathers who would so soon create a sensation in the matrimonial market. Mr. Such-a-one and Mrs. So and-So were negotiating confectionaries for a grand party or a splendid ball. Cross road politicians were telling the dear people how statesmanship was better than the sword .-Merchants were beginning to clear the dust from empty shelves. Religious ministers were honestly engaged in preparing discourses on " peace on earth-good will-towards man." The all-the-time traitors were chuckling at the thought that the stiff necked rebel,

er) were " trembling in their boots." And, alas! alas! many a false, brave boy, battle-scarred, weather-beaten, and trenchtorn, weary of "the shock, the shout, the groan of war," was auxiously and hopefully lo king towards, the home of his childhood where bright eyes would soon "mark his reming and look brighter when he came."-The most of these people thought they saw litt'e white winged doves, circulating everywhere, above us, and previshly applied such terms as "blind! stupid! &c." to those few GORDONJOBPRESS developed. They saw a bow spanning the political heavens and were childish enough to wish you to run with them to the end of it. where they assured you, peace was to be found. True, there was a bow -- but a bow of promise, the promise of independence.—. Never again shall the liberties of this people be destroyed by a Union-re-union.

(t) use the classical expression of a common-

Let us thank Heaven that these delusions are gone-gone; never to return, we hope .-Jefferson Davis knew it was all delusion, and took occasion to immediately seize the Jacke'-mi Lanters which was crasing the people, turn it ever and over, and hold it up for their inspection. It was excellent and admirable strategy in our government, thus to take a weapon which the enemy was so successfully using to distract and deceive us, and make it the most powerful weapon against him .-One vigorous blow upmasked and disarmed

Really, we as a people, have good reason to

thank Abraham Lincoln and William H. Seward for the aid and comfort extended to us. They have (as we hope) by the truly bonest, straight-forward, unequivocal language in which they refuse to negotiate for peace, re-united our divided, distracted people-and this re union will save us. They tell us in words which no one can mistake, that we must lay down our arms, submit to emancipation and confiscation, and pompously intimate that they may be generous enough to pardon the most of us for our sins. How do you rike the terms, peace men? Does it not rouse a sproud spirit of resistance in you? Des it not make your Southern blood run like hot lava along your veins? If not, if all the maniness is whipped out of you, then you should be a tyrants slaves. It was humiliating to see (on yesterday) an old man whose gray bairs do not honor nim, weeping like a child because we could not-bave peace. He contended that we were already subjugated-that the Union would and should be restored, and when Anger was tempted to serike the traitor a blow in remembrance of the eath taken nearly four years ago to defend this government against all its foes, wherever found, Pity smiled and replied "it would never, never be." Still the tears tricked, down his cheek. Old men! dry your wars-School beys! throw saide your bocks! you can better use the sword and bayonet now. Mothers ! gird that other boy for batt'e! Maidens ! hope on and pray on. Comrades! be firm—you need s'out arms and brave hearts still.— 1 raitors! Reconstructionists! Stand asidethere must be no trifling now. Beware! Beware! The army is becoming maddened by this fire in the rear. Clear the decks for continued action. The gauntlet is contemptnously thrown in our faces. All right! All right! Thank d! they would not give us a "reconstructed" peace. Every nerve will now be straued'-the people will be re-united-the army is again raising the battle cry of "Victory or Death," and as surely as a just God looks down upon this tragedy, we shall gain "Independence" and Peace. Now, the blind eyes are opened. Now we know what re-union means. Now, we feel the power of that necessity which is upon us, to " fight it cut." Now, let us give our fears to the winds-for a people united in their determination to be free, can never be subdued .-Now, may we hope to establish a nationa ity untrammeled by alliances which would give

us war for a generation. At last, we understand our position-at length, we corsent to look no more for foreign sid, and trust alone to our own strong arms. The sun o: liberty and independence is shining with a golden splender behind this last war cloud which spreads before us. Let us "to our own selves be true," and the result is not doubted - we shall have a glorious peace. The fires of 61 are being rekindled all over this land. "There is life in the old and yet." Who doubts it? Listen to the eloquent strains of patriotism berne to us on every breeze. We shall some day have reason earnestly to thank Heaven for these dark days-these days of "adversity"-for they

have their " uses." Yonder they comes-bringing blessings to crown our heads-Peace and Independence. We cannot be deceived-for cight millions of people, aroused fr m a death-like stupor facing courageously the music which came ringing through these States from a steamer in Hampton roads, with proud looks of defiance on their brows, moring in solid column, are "chaunting the battle cry, Freedom or FELTON, 9th Va. Cav.

PRINTING OFFICE

Has one of the best assortments of BOOK AND JOB TYPE

To be found in the

CONFEDERACY,

SHORT NOTICE.

And in the very best STYLE of the Art.

JOB WORK

Sent us will be done neatly and with QUICK DISPATCH

ADAMS' POWER PRESS,

And several HAND PRESSES,

(Capable of making 1500 impressions an hour,)
And our patrons are assured that all work given us will be done in the neatest manner, and with

**OUARTERMASTERS** AND

COMMISSARIES,

POST SURGEONS, AND ALL

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

Who desire their work done in the best possible manner would consult their interests by giving

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF

OUR PRICES ARE MODERATE.

OF WAKE COUNTY. We are requested to announce Lt. E. H. RAY as a candidate for the office of County Trustee. He was severely wounded on the 20th September last in battle near Petersburg, and his disability is thought to be permanent. If elected, he will at-tend to the duties punctually and faithfully. feb 11-d2t-wlt.

IL FOR SALE.

20 Bble. Taners Oil. Cotton Seed Oil,

5 " Linseed Oil. Apply to W. R. MILLER, -Raleigh, N. C. Conservative and Progress copy.

CHEST OF FINE GREEN TEA.

4 Bales % Bro' Jeanes. Black Alapaccas.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Feb. 13 d2t.

HIDE'S-,

COPPERAS.

TANNERS OIL,
D. W. C. BENBOW,

For sale by Feb. 13-d3t Greensbere, N. C.

SALE OR

5 Barrels good Sugar, 300 Pounds Tallow,

30 Good b ef Hides.

A splendid Black Hawk Horse, four years old, of superior style, and speed. Warrented to trot a mile in three minutes; well broke; color, dark

bay, good rise. Price \$5000. J. R. MOORE. Gaston, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

I will attend with the assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to re-ceive the following taxes due the 1st day of Jan-nary, 1865, to the Confederate Government, vis: 1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on
profits made by buying and selfing from the 1st
day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January,

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether

incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter epding the 21st December, 1864.

5th The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trade, basiness or occupation, vis : bankers, suc-tioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns and eating houses, brokers, com acreial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres bowling al eys, livery stable keepers, cattle brobowling at eys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers butchers, bakers, pedlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.
RUFUS H. PAGE,

jan 28-dt13feb. Collector for Wake County.

Conservative, Progress and Standard copy three times.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVEBTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at TERE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obitasries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex-sented at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

NUMBER 37.

A Seven Octave Piane, of good tone and in tune. Rosewood case handsomely carved. For particulars apply to the Editor of the Salisbury Watchman.

On the night of the 4th inst., my NOTE BOOK

with several valuable papers, among which was some Surgeon Certificate's of my disability. The

papers cannot be of any use to any one but myself.

I will pay a liberal reward to the finder for

leaving them at the Confederate office or dropping

In Wake Forest, until the 20th October next, a nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms,

nicely furnished residence, containing nine rooms, with necessary outhouses. A fine well of water is on the premises, also a large orchard, grapery and a garden of three acres. The place is about 16 miles from Raleigh, on the R. & G. R. R.

Possession given immediately. Apply to GRAHAM DAVES, feb 7 d2t\*

Raleigh, N. C.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I will sell, for cash, the Plantation on which I

now live, one mile south of Greensboro',- N. C., containing one hundred and eighty acres, one hundred of which is heavily timbered, the remaining eighty is in cultivation—fifteen in grass, forty planted in winter oats, and twenty-five acres re-

maining for corn, partly broke.

The plantation contains a good two-story dwelling with four rooms, with kitchen attached. Also two negre houses, good meat-houses, granaries, a well of first-rate water in the yard a two story

barn, a snug school room, a house for a tenant, on the south part, with a beautiful grove, and a

never-failing stream of beautiful water running through the plantation, with a good mill site near the residence. HENRY S. CLARK.

A GOOD TEACHER WANTED, to take

a pleasant, healthy neighborhood. Address
DR. R. E. WILLIAMS,

PORSALE OR RENT.

IN GREENSBORO', N. C.

A House with three rooms above and three be-

COMETHING NEW

ENFIELD, N. C.

AN AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE!

ing me to make purchases for them.
GEO. W. HEPTINSTALL,

I will also buy on commission, f. ? persons wish-

M. A. Bledsee, and Samuel H. Young, Raleigh,

Dr. H. Joyner, and Col. D B. Bell, Enfeld,

ORRENT

Comfertable accommodations for a small fami-

ly, with garden and other privileges, in a quiet

Boy LEVY was taken up in the enemie's lines

on the other side of the Chowan River. He save

be belongs to J. W. Isaac Hutching ; said boy

is black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, stout and about

forty-four or five years o. age, weighs about 150

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, )

G. A. TRENHOLM,

Secretary of Trasury.

For further particulars apply at this office.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,

RICHMOND. November 28. 1865.

TIME holders and owners of coupon

the act of August 19th, 1861, redeemable after the

lst day of January and July, 1864, are hereby notified to present the same for payment to the Treasurer, one of the Assistant Treasurers, or a Pay Depositary of the Confederate States, funds

having been placed in the hands of these officers

for the purpose of redeeming said bonds and stock.

No interest will be allowed thereon after January

LARGE FARM TO PENT IN

CASWELL COUNTY.

rent, at my residence in Caswell County, thirteen miles southwest of Yanceyville; fifteen miles north

of Company Shops on the N. C. R. R., and thirteen miles southeast of Ruffin Depot, on the Piedmont R. R., my large and well improved

plantation, containing six hundred acres of land.

It is well adapted to the growth of errs, wheat,

eats, tobacce and other productions incident to this climate. It has a meadow on it which pro-duces 50,000 pounds of excellent hay—mostly

herds grass.
On it is a large two story dwelling with five reems and portice in front; also a good garden, convenient well, negro houses, two large barns with

sheds and all necessary outhouses. It is enclosed with fences in good repair. It is large enough to work on it to advantage 15 hands.

Address the undersigned at Anderson's Store, . C. JOSEPH PINNIX.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Having qualified as executor of the will of C.

W. Symthe, deceased, we hereby give notice to all-persons idebted to the estate, to make pay-

ment, and all persons having caims against the Estate must present them or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. We will be in Lexington during the terms of the February and

May courts.

We will sell at the Court House, in the town of Lexington, on Tuesday the 14th day of February, two likely negro girls aged 8 and 10 years, pay-

Jan 28-d12t. E. R. HARRIS, | Executors.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

MISS. M. W. FINCH.

CELECT SCHOOL.

At the residence of W. H. Finch by

IXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

On Monday 13th day of February next I will

Bonds and Certificates of Stock issued under

DUNAWAY TAK: N UP!

and pleasant part of the city.
Address Bof 329, City P. 0

MEACHER WANTED.

Greensboro', N. C.

Or, W. T. ALSTON,

Yarboro' House, Raleigh.

JAMES A. HENDERSON.

RENT.

ST.

jan 30-d4t.

them in the Post Office.

OR

feb 7-d3t.

the residence.

jan 21-d2w\*

feb 4-d4t\*

feb 9-dat

to 175 pounds.

de 13 taw2m

jan 30-dtf.

ment to be made in Coufe

feb 2-dtf

A DOLPH COHN

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, AUCTION AND COMMISSION MOUSE; GOLDEBORO': N. C.

\*, \* L beral advances made on consignmente. A. T. Jerkins, Pres't Bank of Commerce, Com-pany Shope; P. V. Daniels, Sr., Fres't R. F. & P. R. R. Co., Richmond, Va; McDaniel & Irby, Lynchturg, Va.

REWARD.

LOST or taken by mistake, abox warked "Muj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express Office will re-ceive the above reward, and no questions saked. A. P. C. BRYAN,

jan 18-dif GRINDSTONES I GRIND-STONES !!

Agent Zouthern Express Company.

We keep constantly on hand for sale a good scortment of superior DEEP RIVER GRIND-STUNES, weighing from 80 to 600 pounds.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

North State Iron and Brass Works.

·jan 26-det. CUPREME COURT LEPORTS.

The R-ports of Cases at Law, Argued and Dotermined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 3, Volume I, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Eag.

Price of No. II, \$12.50; No. I, \$7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber.

A. R. BAVEN,

Kaleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf. Agent.

HIDESI HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and expostly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of all and tallow, I am compelled to change my base, and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning dune for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore; and these able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 54 cents per pound All persons who have biges in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.

J. BOBT, JEFFREYS. Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. E. LIVE HUNDRED HANDS

lew, with fire places in each, situated near the depot on a lot of four or five acres, with all necessary WANTED. FIVE Hundred hands wanted to work on the grading and track laying of the Chatham Railread. The highest market price will be given and hands well taken care of out buildings. Possession given whenever required. It is the lot on which I live.

feb. 3 dot

D. C. MEBANE, M. D. ALSO, 100 CARPENTERS,

> Also, a Portable Steam Baw Mill. Wanted. KEMP PABATTLE Pres't Raleigh, N C., J. E. ALLEN, Sup'f, Cary, N. C. dee 6-dif

Conservative copy fill forbid. NIEGRO AUCTION AND COM-MISSION HOUSE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY Best. at the Store formerly accupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville etreet, in the city of Raleigh, the anyscribers will establish an AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided save and convergence quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges. or board, &c., as the times will permit. With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquain-tance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

REWARD \$100

Was taken at the Depot on Friday night last, on the arrival of the Western train, a Lady's BONNET-BOX. From the top and one side of the Box the leather had been term, leaving the wood exposed. On delivery of said Box, with its sortents, at the CONFEDERATE OFFICE, the above reward will be immediately paid, and no questions asked.

RON! IRON!

dee 19 dif

The Lockville Mining and Manufacturing Co. are now making Iron of the best quality for plan-tation purposes, and will exchange the same with formers and others for acrap Iron, negro-labour o and provisions-Iron now ready for delivery at the works in Chatham County, We can also deliver in Raleigh or at any of the Stations on the Raleigh & Gaston or N. C. Railroads. Address the un-dersigned at Raleigh, or W. S. Downer Sup't, Egypt, Chatham County. We will now receive orders for Car Wheals, Locomotive tires and heavy cartings. W. J. HAWKINS, dee. 28 d-tf. Prest. L. M. & M. Co.

RE NT OR A large and desirable residence within a mile of the city of Raleigh, with 800 seres of laid at-

Dr. JOYNER. tached. Apply to Yarbrough House. Raleigh, N. C. 25 State Journal copy.

F. POWELL AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, WARRENTON, N. C.

" Striet attention given to the sale of all kinds of Merchandise, Negroes, Stock, &c., de.

BEFER TO W. B. Hamilton & Son, Mobile; J. W. Carrell, formerly of New Orleans; R. A. Hamilton, Petersburg, Va.; Bacon & Baskerville, Richmond, Va.: Creech & Litchford, Raleigh, N. C. jan 9-dif

TOHE CHURCH INTELLIGEN-CER,

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCE IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES. is now published by the PROGRESVARY EPISCOPAL CHUNCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLETTE, HORYE CAROLINA.

Rav. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., Esv. 6: M. EVERHART, A. M., TERMS OF SURREMITION—CASE, IN ADVANCE: For two months. A.

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#### [Frem the Richmond Dispatch.] Mass Meeting in Richmond.

At a few minutes past 12 o'cleck, Mr. R. M. T. Hunter, President of the meeting, attended by Mr. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State : Mr. Joseph Mayo, Mayor of Richmend ; Captain Semmes, Confederate States Navy ; the Hon. M. sers. Semmes, Henry, Maxwell, and others, and the Vice-Presidents of the meeting, entered the building. As they ascended the stard, the Armory Bard, which was in attendance, played the Marseil'a se Hyms. At the conclusion of the air, Mr. Husser, the President, requested that no calls might be made for speakers, as their names would be duly announced in the order in which they were to address the meeting. Mr. Hunter then said :

Having called you to order, it is proper that

I should explain the object and purposes of this meeting. We stand here to consider the most mementous public issue that ever agitated a nation. One in which is involved the very life and being of a people, the existence of their laws and government, their life, litman affections, or dear to the hearts of men, is involved in this contest; and may God grant us the wisdom to devise, and the power to execute, those measures which, under H s hand, shall effect our deliverence in this great erisis of our affairs. We are not responsible for the lives that have been given up in this contest, and our skirts are clear of the blood which has been shed. We entered it to maintain the rights of self government-a right which should have been as dear to our enomies as to us. It is a great American ides-the growth of American soil-and should, in their eyes, be as sacred as it is to us. For four long years we have been engaged in a war, the like of which has not been seen in modern times; the only appreximaand Attila and the Thirty Year's War of Gormany; and now, after these years of waste and destruction, we have been lately informed by the President of the United States that there can be no peace except upon the conditions of laying down our arms and absolute submission; to come in as rebels, and submit to laws confiscating our property, and awarding the death penalty to our cit zeas. Nor is this all. We are required to submit to an amendment, adopted to the United States Constitution, to turn loose the housands of slaves in our midst, without restaint and without the education which they would require for self-preservation. If anything more was wanting to stir the blood, it was furnished when we were told that the United States could not consent to entertain any proposition coming from us as a people. That meanest and weakest of nations, tells as-a nation of seven millions of men, with arms in their hands,-that it cannot entertain any proposition coming from rebels. Even apon the theory that we were rebels, upon what authority could they refuse to freat with us? There has been no civil war of any magnitude which has not been terminated by treating. In 1778, the British Government sent three commissioners to the rebel colonies, suthoried to treat even with any "association of individuals," and to provide for a true.-It has been a habit with atterrong governments, after a war is over, and after it has vindicated its power, to render the future as little gloomy, and its yoke as casy to its subjeets, as possible; but nothing of this sort comes from the United States. Nothing comes from it to soothe our feelings, nothing to alleviate the terms of a settlement, if it were possible for such a settlement to be made. It would seem possible that Lincoln might have offered semething to a people with two handred thousand soldiers, and such soldiers [applause] under arms. Could it be probable, to him, that we could go into the United States Government as rebels, assuming the responsibility of all the blood that has been shed; confessing that we have kept up a wicked and useless war; submitting to laws confiscating our property and taking the lives of our people? It is true, he said, that those laws would be administered by him in a sprit of kindness; but when did men ever give to one man the power over their lives and their property, and all they hold dear, trusting to his spirit of kindness and divesting themselves of the power to resist his tyranny? [Cries of "Never," "mever."] And it is to be remembered, that whenever we go into the Union as a conquered people, we give up the laws of the United States, and must take such as they choose to make for us; and we go in without representation in the making of these laws, for Mr. Lincoln told us-told me-that while we could send representatives to the Yankoo Cougress, yet it rested with that Congrom to say whether they would receive them or not. This we would cast everything away

their so diery. Nor is all told yet. More than 8,000.000 playes are to be let loose and \$1,500.000,000 worth of preperty destroyed at one fell swo p. These slaves are to wander about and become the leguaroni of the land. The Congress would be constantly interferring between the white and the black man. The laws would be made by a Congress hostile to us, and any attempt to make these thriftless wanderers moeful would be interfered with. If, under the old government, they interfered with our domestic institutions, what would become of us if we were helpless in their hands helding the power to arbitrate in the questions concerning us. They would raise questions about the State laws, and soon sweep away any barrier we might erect for the protection of social order and inquetry in our midst. But, fellow-citizens, I will not attempt now to draw a picture of subjugation which must loom up before the eyes of every man who considers it. It would require a pencil dipped in blood to paint its gloom I pass this to the question of what is to become of the slaves. We know that in large districts of the country the men have been token away by them and the women left. Who is to support them? Under our eystem they were provided for and happy: under their system they must perish. That system will destroy the whole negro race in this country. In the florce competition for feed between the white and the negro, the latter will be blasted like human life before the burning siroeco, and vanish like the mist before the sun. We drew the sword het fa ourselves alone, but also for his sake, and the world, which stands coldly looking on, wil and that the men whom they have excluded from their sympathy are the hope of the black race. It was the exclamation of a selebrated French women, " Oh, Liberty, what erimes are committed in thy name!" and we may parody by exclaiming, Oh, Philanthropy, how much misery is caused in they name! Well may the negro rise up\_and pronounce jud, ment against it. Fellow-citizens, I have presented the future we are to endure if we are reduced to submission.

and go to them as a subdued, subjugated and

degraded perple, to be held is subjection by

I turn now to that we are to gain with our wieces \_Independence, Liberty, our women

and children-everything dear to man. [Wild cheering.] Nay, more than this; we will cover the name of our country with gloryglery such as was sever known before. I venture to say that there was never such a on'est, and never such glory, as we may win frem it. We have the world against us. It has been said that its paral'el may be found in the Dutch Republic; but they had the sea open to them and the French and English as allies. Our forefathers had the French to aid them. We stand alone, presenting the spictacle of a brave people, contesting, foot by foet, with double their numbers; excluded, commercially and sentimentally, from the

With our success we shall establish a system of gevernment that shall challenge the respect of the world. We shall solve too problem of the extension of the Anglo-Saxon race to the country suth of us, and show that the white and black races may be extended together. They shall the Confederate soldier return from the field, his sword dripping, and his brow crowned with laurels, a hero, whom a'ter ages will venerate, and who will be an example to generation's to come. Are not these considerations to nerve every man to his dury-to unite every heart and hand in the country? I will not hold out the delusive hope that the struggle shall be eary or the sacrifices light. But in such interests it is betier to loose life than fail. [Great applause ] Property I throw out of consideration. What is it to us? If we fail it will be in the hands of a ruthless fee, who spares nothing. I trust and believe in the success of our cause. If our people exhibit the proper spirit, they will bring forth the deserter from their caves ; and skulkers [A voice-"Give it to 'em"], who are avoiding the perils of the feld, will go ferth to share the dangers of their countrymen. [Applause.] In war, as in religion, we must have works as well as faith. The man who desponds is half whipped. [Applause ] We must have faith in the determination of our country to suffer all and de all. If we determine upon that, I do not see why we cannot win our independence. In this spirit, a French general ordered tho rounding of the Marsellaise, which changed a rent into victory. In this spirit, the ancients consulted the bedies of their animals, they sacrificed. In this, the Roman Emperor acerpted the vision of the cross in the sky. I do have faith. I do not see, but I feel, that there is a righteous God in Heaven, who holds our destinies in his hand, and I do not believe He will allow us to be cast down and the wicked to prosper. [Applause.] I believe, with the help of Previdence, that that army which stands as a tripple bar of steel between us and subjugation will eventually win. [A voice-"That's so." It is time for croakers to hash. To despond it weakness.

SPEECH OF HON. J. P. BENJAMIN.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate States, was announced as she next speaker. He was greeted with reusing cheers, and spoke, in substance, is

The number of persons composing this meeting, the cheers with which I hear you greet every expression of patriotic sentiment, shows the defiance with which your breas s are swelling, and the hot flash which all feel, at the bare thought of the ignominy which an arrogant Gove nment has proposed to you, that you should bend the knee, bow the neck, and meekly submit to the corqueror's yoke ; and all give assurance that the tire of freedom burns unquenchably in your souls. How different from ore short week ago! It seems an age, so magic has been the change. Then, despondency and hope deferred oppressed and weighed upon us, men were querol us, and saking if it were true that no honorable peace were attainable except by continued warfare. Then, it was said it was our perverse indisposition to pegotiate that led to the arrogance of the invade. This delusion went so far that it penetrated the legislative halls, and threatened a disruption of the harmony, of our councils. Now cheerful voices are heard all around, hope beams on every countenance. Now, the resolute and war wirn soldier is nerved anew. Now, the cheering and purifying influence of our glorious women sheds its light ever our cause, and still leads us on in the path of duty and hoper. What is the cause of this striking change in the aspect of our affairs? Have we four dal ies in foreign lands, such as came to our fathers in the hour of their screst need, to s'reich their arm to our assistance. Has any European State come to our sid in the time of our extremity? Not so: but just the reverse. Our galant Beauregard is still contending against Sherman, and I heard men this morning speculating on the chances of his drawing in his lines and ab indoning the defence of Charles on -Glorious Charles on, which, for over twenty men'hs, has wi hstood a fire such as has never been rained on a devoted city. Our enemies are still arrayed against us. There is no voice from across the Atlantic of any sid to be exterded What then is the cause of this change? It is the knowledge which has come home to the understanding and the hearts of the people. We now know, in the cere of our hearts, that this people must conquer its freedom er die. (Cheers) No Southers man ever dreamed of such arrogant propositions as were brought from Fortress Monroe. Thank God, we know it now. The people know, as one man, the path which they must trad or pe ish.

Our commissioners, sent to confer with the enemy, went with a piece of blank paper, filed with one word written by our President -"Independence." What were they told? Independence? You are our subjects. Independence? Strip the gaudy epaulettes from the shoulders of your officers; strip the uniforms from those who man the trenches; bring your leaders here, and-you know me ; I am the merciful Lincoln. The issue is thus before us; it is to live free or perish.

It is due to you to know how this peace commission came to be sint, and the fac's which preceded their going. The Emperor Lincoln sent us this message at the close of last year, two months before the commission. ers were sent. [Mr. Benjamin here read from Lizerla's message, relative to the futility of any attempt at negotiation with the "in-ugent leaders;" that he had left no room for doubt or hope. | Six weeks afterwards (contiqued Mr. Benjamin) there came a man frem Washington who was known to be the intimate friend of Lincoln and an adviser in his resuncile. He had a confidential interview with our President, the nature of which I am aware of, but am not at liberty to disclose. When he left, he took with nim a letter from the President, in these words:

"Sir: I am ready to confer for peace at any time; and, notwithstanding the refusal of previous off rs, if I had any assurance that they would be received. I would send commissieners to confer upon some measures that would restore peace to the two countries."

I believed (said Mr. Benjamin) that Blair was Lincoln's messenger. Had he casually denied it once; I should have believed him;

from Lincoln to Blair? "As you have shown me the note of Mr. Davis, you may ear to him that I will see any messenger informally sent te confer upon measures to restore peace to our one country.

Under these circumstances, our friends went forward for the conference. Each was furnished with a copy of the le ter written, by our President, " You may to forward and confer with the enemy upon means to restore peace to the two countries."

That was all, except the confidential interview of Blair with the President, which I caunot relate in the pre-ence of so many people. I believe, contrary to the bonorable gentleman who has preceeded me, that when Blair came to Richmond there was an opportunity for suspending fighting and bloodshed. in which time measures might be taken for the restoration of peace; but none of us, for a moment, dreamed of reconstruction. Is wenderful that our President, whose only defect is that he is too tender-hearted, should have vielded to the temptation of trying to stop the bloodshed of his countrymen, of which every drop seemed to come from his own heart?
[Applause ] The Vice-President was copfiden of the feasibility of his own theorywhich we were not-and what better could we do than send him to attempt to make a favorable impression upon the enemy? We knew its failure would be the signal for a grand uprising of the people, which was the only element necessary to specess. We hear it now in the improved tone of public senti-

What is our present duty? We want means. Are they in the country? If so, they belong to the country, and not to the man who chances to hold them now. They belong either to the Yankees or to the Confederate States. I would take every bale of cetton in the land. I have a few baies left in my distant Southern home, which is a free gift to my country. But why speak of myself? I speak of my noble State of Louisiana. Let me point you back to 1862, when the city of New Orleans fell under the domination of the enemy. As Farragut's fleet ascended the river, and rounded the crescent approaching the city, what greated his eyes on that bright and balmy spring day? The ait was murky with smoke-everything was lined with cotton burning upon the levee .-The citizens did not ask to whom it belongs ed: the Yankers wanted it, and they should not have it. But a few weeks ago, with full time for the citizens to prepare in advance, Sterman penetrated Savannah, and what was presented there? With a thousand plausible excuses of interested selfishness, the cotton was left, in the belief that the Yankees would give them something for it. This all now goes to the Yankees, who gleatingly saidnot that we have got Savannah, but that "we have got eighteen million dollars' worth of cotten." And this, while on the banks of the Mississippi, and the waters bordering on my State, three hundred thousand bales of cotton were sacrificed to the cause. I new ase, has any man the right to hold a bale of cotton from his country? [No.] I say the same thing in regard to tobacco. Take all the cotton and tobacco, and make it the basis of means, without which we cannot go on .-[Applause.] I want more. I want all the bacen-everything which can fed the seldiers-and I want it as a free gift to the courtry. Talk of rights! what right do the arrogant invaders leave you?

I want another thing War is a game that cannot be played without men. [Cheers.] Where are the men? I am going to open my whole heart to you. Look to the trenches be ow Richmond. Is it not a shame that men who have sacrificed all in our defence should not be reinforced by all the means in our power? Is it any time now for antiquated patrictism to argue a retusal to send them aid, be it white or black ? [A voice-"Put in the niggers"-and cheers.

I will now call your attention to some figures, which I wish you to seriously ponder. In 1860, the South had 1664,000 armsbearing men. How many men have the Yankees sent against us? In 1861, -654,000; in 1862 740,000; in 1863, 700,000; in 1864. they called out 1,500,000 Here you have the figures that they brought out \$,000,000 men, against 1.664,000 Confederates, who lived at the beginning of the war to draw the sword in their consury's service. Our resourt ces of white population have greatly diminished; but you had 680,000 black men of the same ages; and cou'd Divine prophecy have told us of the ferceness of the enemy's deathgrapple at our throats-could we have known what we now knew, that Lincoln has confessed that without the 200 000 pegroes which he stole from us he would be compelled to give up the contest, should we have entertained any doubt upon the subject? [A voice - We will make bim give it up yet

I feel that the time is rapidly coming on

when the people will wonder that they ever doubted. Let us say to every regre who wishes to go into the ranks on condition of being made free-"Go and fight; you are free." If we press them, they will go against us. We know that every one who could fight for his freedom has had no chance. The only side that has lad the advantage of this element is the Yankee-a people that can beat us to the end of the year in making bargains. Let us imitate them in this-I would imitate them in nothing el-e. My own negreet have been to me and said : "Master, set us free, and we will fight for you; we had rather fight for you than for the Yankees." But suppose it should not be so-there is no harm in trying. With all my early attachments and prejudices, I would give up all. It can only be done by the States separately. What St to will lad off in this thing? (A voice-"Virginia.") It separa e State counsels had been followed, we would now have been bound hand and foot to the Yankees. What State led off in this Revolution? South Carolina. One State after another wheeled into line, until at last, when there, far away in the South, every eye was turned northward-when men were asking, day by day, what of o'd Virginia ?-it was telegraphed that she was going to desert the South, that a majority were in favor of the Union. We honored Virginia as the mother of States and bout us, and were bound to her by indisec able ties. Day after day came the same tid. ings-Virginia will not come. ("Who said i'?") Everybody said it, and it was true until Lincoln insulted you. Then the telegraph wires flashed the news-Virginia has sec ded! Such a spectacle never before creeted iny eyes. Men whose faces looked like the parchy ment upon which their bonds were written, rushed into the streets, danced, hugged and kissed each other. Cannon were fired, and it was a great day. South Carolina, I know, will foll w Virginia, as well as every other Southera State, if she but give the lead -- When shall it be done? ("New.") Now. Let your Legislature pass the necessary laws, and we will soon have two mey thousand men It was otherwise. We can see clearly the end

but when he repeated it five or six times. I down in those trenches fighting for the comdid not believe him. What was the answer try. You must make up your minds to try that, or see your stmy withdrawn from before your town. I came here to say disagreeable things. I tell you, you are in danger noless some radical messure be taken. know not where the white men are. It is said there are quartermasters' clerks, railroad employees and men in bomb-proofs-but I tell you there are not enen in ablebided white men in the country. Do you suppose we have worked, night after night, by this infamous gas-light you have here, and net found out this tring? My honorable trien ! has told you that deserters and skulkers would come in. Possibly, But where is Tennessee, and other States that were formerly relied on? You have a part of Virginia, part of North Carolina, part of South Carolina, and part of other States. What else? (A voice-"Texas.") Texas. She is beyond our reach. Would that she were not.

Mr. Benjamin then spoke of Louisiana and ber shattered brigades; of Starke and Stafford. who have Isid down their lives in our service: of Nichols, who wounded and disabled, 1esigned his commission, which the President refused to receive, and placed him in what some calla "bemb-proof"-in the conscription bureau of L uisiana; of Harry Hayes, who was repeatedly wounded in the service; and of Yorke, who is in North Carolina eadeavoring to raise recruits among the Irish Catholics. Liuisiana has done mrch but you cannot make a step forward that she will not fellow ven.

Mr. Benjamin asked, what do our enemies propose to do? and read from the New York Tribune of the 6th instant, a review of Butler's speech, which argued that it was the duty of the government to render justice to the negro-to educate him-to give him a fair share of the lands his farther wrought uponto leave him in the State where he was reared, and furnish him with the means to begin life. After that, he was to be left severely alone;

that is to take his place with other citizens. Now, said Mr. Benjamin, if there be hell pon earth, it would be universal emancipation of the negroes and the Yankees rule over us Can you imagine yourselves in a city where the municipal officers were your former slaves, in a wilitary organization of which the officers were negroes? with the malice of the Yankees tiring their hearts to wreak vengeance on ue? That is to be our fate if we fail in this contest. And yet men object to making use of the means within our reach, because, forsooth, it might fail. It looks to me very much like a man rushing forth from his burn. ing house, and begging his neighbors, for Heaven's sake, not to throw water on his blazing roof, because it might spoil his furoi-

ture. (Applause.) Mr. Benjamin read an extract from the New York Post, published in 1862, to show the develish matignity of our enemies The article showed that, under the institution of slavery, the number of negroes had increased frem 700 000 to 4.000,000. He would plea! quilty to that indictment, and thanked God that the institution of slavery had thus proserved that unfortunate race. The Southern system was the true system for the improvement of the blacks and the freedom of the whites. But if we were in a condition when we could no longer pretect the slaves, we would say to them, we yield what we believeto be the best system on earth under protest, and take the next best system which could be obtained. He painted the scene in the Yankee Congress when the "constitutional amendment" was passed, and held up their wock philanthropy in glaring colors.

There is one other thing wanted. After you have given us all the means and all- the men we want, the croakers should be hanged. [Good.] They should be put in the trenchas, and the soldiers should inflict punishment upon them. Put them in the trenctes, and let the soldiers come to town and take their places. Trat is the sort of capital pueishment I would accord them. These croskers say, "This or that general is whipped;" "Gold is sixty and calico pinety.". They have no right to talk in this manner. A man recently came to my house and commenced creaking, when I took up my hat and left, saying I would not listen to him. [Applause | These men, who have not spent one night out of their comfortable beds since the beginning of the war, are uttering their diemal complaints, while the soldiers are pass. ing resolutions that if they do not cease they will fight them and the Yankees toe. He then read resolutions of the Fiftyseventh, Fourteenth and Thirty-first Virginis regiments, and Davis's Mis-issippi brigade, showing the spirit and determination of our soldiers. That, he said, was the way to talk. These were model soldier resolutions, scorn for the croakers, confidence in their rulers, and contempt for the week-kneed. Also. resolutions of a similar character from a Louisiana regiment, showing that they would make every sacrifice for the defence of Virginia, upon whose soil so many of their number had laid down their lives; that they entertained fond memories of home, but were fired with a stern resolve not to return unril this fight was fought to the end. Louisiana stood at this hour as firm and erect as in 1861, when the first shot was fired at Sumter. There was no proposition for peace there; the war could not cease so long as the foot of the foe pressed their soil.

Mr. Benjamin said he saw no prospect of a cessation of this struggle during the present. year. Let every man stand up and nerve his heart to the contest. The chemy was utterly unable to continue this war beyond the present campaign. Let us stand up firmly, and we shall ne free.

In conc.usion, Mr. Benjamin drew a beautiful picture of peace and its consequent blessings, and said all that and more awaited us if we nerved ourselves as we ought to for this last struggle.

BEMARKS OF MR. JOHN A. GILMER, OF MORTE CAROLINA.

Mr. John A Gilmer, of North Carolina, then came forward, amid cheers and applause, and addressed the assemblage. He said:

All doubts and divisions have passed away from aming us. There is now one universal concurrence of opinion that there is not. ing left us but to presecute the war. The of statesmen -- g'oried in her as part of our consequences of failure you have already been possessions. We had men fr in Virginia all | told. It is useless to consume time by multiying words. If we lose our independence. we lose all our property, of every kind, in the country-our debt, cur slaves, and our lands. But we lose more. The people of the United States have a greater debt than we, and we shall not escape without being obliged to pay our proportion of their debt. In what a condition will that leave us, with our property, our lands, bonds, houses and slaves, all gone, and the mighty debt incurred by the enemy in his war for our subjugation still to be borne, in part, by us and our children? Then our subjugation, with all its personal evils, the utter degrad tion it involved, must be considered. Subjugation-submissionpresents no hope; but in continuing the war

and the evils of submission. L' involves our utter degradation and the turning loose among us, on a footing of equality, to the destruction of our soci-ty and civilization, millions of negroes. The final result of proteecuting the war is not now discernable, but it certainly holds out to us hope Our present condition, is not, by far, so desperate as. at one time was that of our forefathers in the Revolution, either in the matter of men, internal resources, or the financial condition of our country. Any one who will now read and ponder their history (the history of our first Revolution) will be convinced of this .-But we must do as did our forefathers. They went to the front and faced the music. We must de the same. Gould we consult their shades to-day they would bid us be of good cheer; to threw ourselves, heart and soul, into the contest, and, under the guidance of an All-wise Providence, victory would crown our efforts, and liberty and independence, with all their blessings, would soon be ours .-[Long-continued applause.] If we imita'e the example of our sires, our streess will be as glorious and triumphant as their's. So far, in this war, we have proved ourselves no degenerate sons of illustricus sires. [Cheers and applause.] Let us not only persevere as we have begun, but redouble our exertions. Many there are who are discouraged by the vastly superior numbers that the enemy can bring, and have brought, into the field against us, and say we shall never be able to succeed against such odds. These who make these discouraging calculations ask the quistion, "Where are now all the millions the enquy have put into the field since the beginning of the war?" The answer is easy: 'they have met our arms and their bones whiten our battie fields; they have encountered our sun and our climate, and myriads have died and disappeared from the earth. [Cries of "That's so;" "Served them right."] Their armies now, after all the reinforcements of successive drafts, have dwindled away until to-day they are nowhere able to take head against the ar-

mies of the South. In conclusion, Mr. Gi'mer addressed himself to the ladies, and paid them a handsome eulogy up n the power of their charms and and exhortations in nerving our soldiers to deeds of beroism, and hoped they would neglect no opportunity to exert their influence in exciting and maintaining amongst our men United States. the determination to be tree or to die in the struggle.

After the conclusion of Mr. Gilmer's remarks, the Pre ident, at half past 3 o'clock p. m., appounced that the meeting would take a recess till 7 o'clock p. m.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MILK MILK!

Can be engaged by applying to TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Feb. 14-d2t.

#### OFFICIAL.

HEADQUARTERS, RESERVE, N. C.) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALBION, N. C., Feb. 13, 1865. GENERAL ORDER, )

No. 3. ENROLLING OFFICERS IN THE STATE of North Carolina will make diligent inquiry in their respective counties for the arms, &c., called for in Gen. Lee's appeal of January 25, 1855 They are required to receive all arms brought forward under this appeal, and reporting them to Capt. A. W. Lawrence, Ordinance officer Reserve,

By command of Lt. Gen. Holmes: JOHN W. HINSDALE,

Asst. Adj. General.

HEADQR'S ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA. January 25, 1865.
To arm and equip an additional force of cavalry, there is need of carbines, revolvers, pistols, Arms and equipments of the kind desired are believed to be held by citizens in sufficient numbers.

Many keep them as troto supply our wants. Many keep them as tro-phies, and some with the expectation of using them in their own defence. But it should be remembered that arms are now required for use, and thit they coment be made so effectual for the defence of the country in any way, as in the hands of organized troops. They are needed to enable our cavalry to cope with the well armed and equipped cavalry of the enemy, not only in the general service, but is resisting those predatory expeditions which have inflicted so much loss

upon the people of the interior. To the patriotic I need make no other appeal than the wants of the service; but I beg to remind those who are reluctant to part with the arms and equipments in their possession, that by keeping them they diminish the ability of the army to defend their property, without themselves deriving any benefit from them. I therefore arge all persons not in the service to deliver premptly, to some of the efficers designated below, such arms and equipments (especially those suitable for cavalry) as they may have, and to report to those officers the names of such persons as neglect to surrender those in their possession. Every citizen who prevents a carbine or pistol frem remaining unused, will render a service to his country. These who think to retain arms for their own defence, should remember if the army cannot pretect them, the arms will be of little use. While no valid title can be acquired to public arms and equipments except from the overnment it is reported that many persons have ignorantly purchased them from private parties. A fair compensation will, therefore, be made to all who deliver such arms and equipments to any ordnance officers, officer commanding at a post, officers and agents of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, at any station, or officers in the enrolling service, or connected with the Nitre and Mining Bureau. All these officers are requested, and those connected with this army, are directed to received and receipt for all arms and equipments, whatever their condition, and forward the same, with a deplicate receipt, to the Ordnance Department at Richmond, and report their proceedings to these Headquarters. The person helding the receipt will be compensated upon presenting it to the Ordnance Bureau. While it is hoped that no one will disregard this appeal, all officers connected with this army are required, and all others are requested, to take possession of any public arms and equipmen s they may find in the hands of persons unwilling to surrender them to the service of the country, and to give receipts therefor. A reasonable allowance for their expenses and trouble will be made to such patriotic citizens as will collect and deliver to any of the officers above designated, such arms and equipments as they may find in the hands of persons not in the service, or who will report the same to those offi-cers. A prompt compliance with this call will greatly promote the efficiency and strength of the army, particularly of the cavalry, and reader it better able to protect the homes and property of the people from outrage.

R. E. LEU, General. The officers receiving arms under this appeal are requested to state upon the face of the duplicate receipts given by them the condition of the articles, whether in good order or otherwise; and if not in good order, the per centage which should be deducted on that account.

These receipts may be presented for payment to any one of the following named officers:
Capt. J. M. Stevens, Richmond Arsenal, Rich-

Major B. Randolph, Staunton, Va.
Major E. S. Hutter, Danville, Va.
Capt. G. S. Getty, Lynchburg, Va.
Capt. Ch. s. Semple, Wytheville, Va.
Capt. A. G. Breniser, Salisbury, N. C.
By order of
Brig. General, Chief of Ordnance.
Official; Official: J. W. HINSDALE, A. A. G.

Peb. 14-d3t.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION Entered eccording to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J S. Tenasuen, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Wilmington,

WILMINTON, Feb. 13. - There was considerable skirmishing on our lines at Sugar Loaf, on Saturday. Three attacks, in force, were made. which were handsomely repulsed. The enemy lest considerably during the attack. The enemy's whole fleet opened on Hoke's left. Our casualties were about 20.

On the same day one monitor threw several shells at Fort Anderson, killing one and wound. ing one. All quiet since.

General Lee's Orders.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13 .- Gen. Lee has issued General Orders, offering parden to all deserters or other men, improperly absent, who return to their commands within twenty days from the publication of this order, or at the Meadquarters of the department in which they may be.

No general amnesty will again be granted; and those who refuse to accept pardon now offered, or shall hereafter desert, shall suffer such punishment as courts may impose; and no application

for clemency will be entertained. The order closes as follows: Taking new reselution from the fate which our enemies intend for us let, every man devote all his energies to the com men defence. Our resources, wisely and vigeronsly employed, are ample and with the brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be d ubtful. The advantages of the enemy will have but little value, if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us then, oppose con. stancy to adversity, tortitude to suffering, courage to danger, with firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our fathers, will bless the efforts of their child en to preserve it. .

#### Northern News.

FICHMOND, Feb. 13 .- The northern papers of the 10th contain very little of interest. The St. Albans raiders are to be delivered up to the

Operations against Wilmington would seen be commenced.

Lincoln's report of the conference at Fortress Monree, would be submitted on the 10th. The news of the peace movement caused much talk in England, and had a depressing effect on the cotton market.

Gold unchanged.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES AT AUCTION'I

On Thursday next, we will sell four young negro women—and two men. CREECH & LITCHFORD, Feb. 14-43t. Auet & Com. Merchants.

TN ADDITION TO THE AR-I TICLES ADVERTIZED FOR SALE at Auction on Monday the 20th inst. we will sell 2 Excellent Bed Room Setts of Furniture.

Flour, Beef, Butter, Gobletts, &c., &c., TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO. feb 14-d2t. . Auct. & Com. Merebants.

WANTED,

A lady to take charge of a private school of net more than six or eight Students, one who is competent to teach the English language, French, Latin, and Music on the Piano, healthy location and good neighborhood. State terms &c., THOS. L. MANER, Feb. 14 d5t. Battlebere' N. C.

MEGRO AUCTION.

UR TUESDAY the 14th inst., we will sell at our

No. 1 House girl 14 years old

1 " 1 " 12 " "

1 Excellent Seamstrees.

Several others will be added to the list by sale We will also hire for the balance of the year

one excellent farm hand. W. F. ASKEW & CO.

## OFFICIAL.

ADJ'T AND INSP'R GEN'S OFFICE, ) RICHMOND, Sept. 11, 1863. GEREREL ORDERS, } No. 122.

III. The following act of Congress is published for the information of all concerned: Every person, not subject to the Rules and articles of war, who shall procure or entice a soldier of the Confederate States to desert, or who shall purchase from any soldier his arms, uniform, clothing, or any part thereof, shall upon legal conviction, be fined, at the discretion of the Court having cognizance of the same, in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year."

By order of the Secretary of War. (Signed.) S. COOPER.

A. A. Gen'l.

Adj't and Insp'r Gen'l. HEAD QUARTERS RESERVE N. C. ) Raleigh February 10 1865. J JNO. W. HINSDALE. Official

Feb. 13-d7t. State papers copy seven times.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE, N. C .. ) ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, RALBIER, Dec. 14, 1864. GENERAL ORDER, L

No. 4.

f. Major C. S. Stringfellow Assistant Adjutant General C. S. P. A. will relieve Capt. Jno. W. Minsdale, Assistant Adjutant General of Reserves of N. C. and the latter officer will proceed to join the 3rd Regiment Reserves, N. C., as its Colonel, he having been duly elected to that office on the 3rd of anuary, 1865.

The Lieutenant General Commanding, in taking leave of Colonel Hinsdale, tenders his warm congratulations on his premotion, and earnestly hopes that the intelligence, seal and gallantry which has characterized his service as a Staff officer may be matured by experience into greater usefulness in his new and more extended sphere.

(Signed)

T. H. HOLMES,

Lt. Gen'l Comd'g. GEAS. S. STRINGPELLOW, Major &. A. A. Gen'l. Official :

A N. T E D

Apply at . MRS.-H. W. MILLER

PIECES OF FINE MACON SHIRTING. By the Bolt. The best substitute for Bleached TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Raleigh Feb 13-2t.

20 DOZ. WHITTEMORE COT-TON CARDS. In store and for sale.

TWOKER, ANDREWS & CO.,